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years old, and gives up a practice worth \$30,000 a year to go on the bench, but his inclinations lie in that direction, and besides he is financially independent. The Chicago Tribune gives Judge Grosscup a strong editorial endorsement and says: "President Harrison has doubtless been as fortunate in his late judicial selection as in those which have preceded it." The Herald, which is bitterly Democratic, says: "resident Harrison has sustained the fairly excellent record he has made in the matter of his judicial appointments. Mr. Grosscup is highly regarded as a lawyer, and is credited with the qualities which fit him to adorn the bench."

TRYING TO BULLDOZE THE GOVERNMENT.

The action of the North Atlantic Steamship Association shows an evident disposition to retaliate for the restrictive regulations on foreign immigration adopted by this government. The steamship association has announced that from and after Jan. 1, 1893, it will carry no steerage passengers, and that the rates for saloon and second cabin passengers will be raised and the number of trips reduced. It is further announced that all special excursion rates for the Columbian world's exposition have been withdrawn. The evident purpose of all this is to punish the United States for the restrictive regulations, and it is probably hoped to raise a protest that will induce the government to rescind them. The refusal of the steamship company to carry steerage passengers need not disturb anybody, as that is precisely what is desired. Neither will the raising of rates for saloon and second cabin passengers elicit any protest from the general public. This will affect only those who indulge in ocean travel, and, as a rule, they can afford to pay. The only occasion for serious regret in the action of the company is the withdrawal of excursion rates to the world's fair. "There is no doubt," says the cablegram announcing the action of the company, "that this action will result in a large falling off in the number of foreign visitors to the world's fair. Many of the parties that were being made up to take advantage of the reduced rates that were expected to prevail during the world's fair season will now be abandoned." This reveals the animus of the action. Everybody will regret to see the foreign attendance at the world's fair cut down, but even that ought not to prevent the adoption of preventive measures against the introduction of cholera. The United States government cannot be bulldozed by a foreign steamship company, and, if it comes to that, American enterprise and energy will devise some plan by which all who want to visit the world's fair will be able to get here. There is a very strong public sentiment in favor of an entire prohibition of foreign immigration for at least one year. This prohibition need not necessarily interfere with transient travel or visitors to the exposition, and the government should not be deterred from doing its duty in the premises by the threatening attitude of foreign steamship companies.

DEPRESSION IN CANADA.

The most reliable advices from Canada show that it is suffering an unparalleled business depression. In ten years the shrinkage in the value of farm lands has been 50 per cent. In the city of Toronto, which has long been one of the most flourishing in the Dominion, there are 7,000 vacant buildings. In the smaller cities and villages the situation is even worse. A writer in the *Akron (O.) Beacon*, who has recently visited Canada, says the restricted commerce of the Dominion with the United States is the leading cause of Canadian depression. England cannot furnish an outlet for her special products such as the New England and like States would afford if they were not partially shut out by the high duties imposed. Its home markets are limited because there are no industries in the cities and larger towns paying the wages of the United States. The Canadian Pacific railway is one of the chief causes of Canada's misfortunes. It has, through its subsidies, imposed upon the people the larger part of its public debt, which is now \$20 per head of the population. The old French legal system, which the British government, at the time that it attained control of French Canada, agreed to maintain, belongs to an antiquated social system, and is an obstacle to progress. For years a large proportion of the young men and women have left Canada for the United States, a process which has wasted the natural vitality of the country. Recently the unrest has become very general. Dominion people see nothing but going from bad to worse under the present regime. While political influences and traditions connecting them with the British throne are potent, it is evident that the masses are in earnest for a change. What this change shall be is a difficult problem. An exchange suggests that a liberal form of reciprocity is Canada's best hope now. To this suggestion it may be said that under the present conditions "a liberal form of reciprocity," such as would be reciprocity for both Canada and the United States, is impossible. Such reciprocity is impossible, not because Canada would not agree to it, but because she has no power to do so. A reciprocity that would be liberal would involve the admission of the products of American factories at a lower rate of duty than those of the competing goods of Great Britain. Such a reciprocal treaty is impossible, not because Canada would be averse to it, but because Great Britain, which makes Canada's treaties, would not agree to a commercial arrangement which would give a competitor the advantage in the markets of a dependency. Canada must first separate herself from Great Britain before she can treat with the United States. Mr. Gladstone represents a party whose policy has been less exacting in regard to the outside possessions of Great Britain, and it has been stated that the policy he has in view would further separate Canada from the home government by the withdrawal of British troops and the discontinuing of other favors. In any case, the quiet

revolution which seems to be going on throughout Canada must interest citizens of the United States.

THE NEW CHICAGO.

The announcement of the generous gift of Mr. Philip Armour, the millionaire packer, to the city of Chicago, coming simultaneously with that of the probating of the late Jay Gould's will, shows there are men and men. Mr. Gould did not leave a cent to any charitable or educational purpose; Mr. Armour, in addition to other generous gifts to charity, gives Chicago a magnificent building especially erected for a manual training school, and adds \$1,400,000 for its maintenance. From what is made known concerning the scope and plan of the school, it will probably be the best of its kind in the United States, which is equivalent to saying the best in the world.

It is such endowments and institutions as this which more than anything else stamp Chicago as the most cosmopolitan and truly American city. The time has passed when New York can afford to sneer at Chicago as provincial, or when Boston can venture to smile at its literary pretensions. Chicago is no longer a mere commercial metropolis and pork-packing center. It is rapidly becoming, indeed has already become, a literary and educational center as well. The University of Chicago, recently opened under the most brilliant auspices, promises to become one of the greatest educational institutions of the country, as it is already one of the most richly endowed and ably officered. This is only one of the many educational institutions of Chicago, and Mr. Armour's gift is only one of many evidences that the intellectual activities of the city are extending in every direction.

We of Indianapolis can afford to extend ungrudging recognition of Chicago's growth in the direction of higher things, both because it is a typical Western city and because that growth tends to stimulate all other Western cities to efforts in the same direction. It is because Indianapolis has a field and a future of its own that it can afford to recognize to the full extent those of other cities.

COLONEL LILLY'S prediction, Tuesday evening, that not a mule car would be on a leading street-railway line in the city at the date of the National Encampment called forth a hearty round of applause. Just now Indianapolis has enough electric cars to cause its people to feel how very inadequate the best mule car is. It is said that the adoption of electricity for motive power is attended by such excellent results that intelligent and enterprising managers lose no time in making the change. If the two lines which the Citizens' company has built to Crown Hill and the Fairgrounds are profitable investments, lines down Virginia avenue, to West Indianapolis and Haughville cannot fail to be remunerative. While others are important, these three lines, and particularly Virginia avenue, are of imperative necessity. To get them by the date of the encampment would be worth the money the people will expend for it.

Now here is a pathetic plea. A soldier's widow from Ohio writes to Secretary Noble that she would like to have her pension certificate so adjusted that she could marry again without forfeiting her pension. She says she has lived a widow since 1863 and never intended to marry, but now in her advanced years finds herself lonely and would like to have a husband. Being old and poor, and plain she considers it unlikely that she could find any man able to support her as well as her pension could, and consequently must take such as she could get. She considers it a great hardship that she and widows like her are debarred from matrimony by the harsh regulation that cuts off their little income when they come to be widows. There is no doubt that this Ohio woman has found "such as she can get," and has a pension husband in her mind's eye as she writes, but one who has but little of this world's goods. Secretary Noble's heart, which is tender, must have been harrowed as he considered his powerlessness in the matter and pictured the case of true love and would-be matrimony turned to despair and permanent loneliness all for a matter of money. Even the hearts of the stiffest Democrats, who threaten to cut off many pensions, could hardly fail to be touched by such affecting conditions. "Love," however, as the poet remarks, "will find a way," and the Ohio widow declares that she will keep on writing till her request is complied with.

The performance of the Hon. James F. Tipton, of Tipton county, in the opera-house is being heralded over the country with more or less ornamentation. Fame is attained in divers and peculiar ways.

Do the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What States, if any, have abolished capital punishment?

L. M. R.

Maine, Michigan, Vermont, Iowa, and

perhaps one or two others. Several others

have practically abolished it by the non-

enforcement of a law which says the Governor may fix the date of execution a given

period after sentence.

THE SNEEBING OF CRISP.

SPEAKER CRISP was present at the reform

feud, but he was not asked to speak.

On this exclusive occasion the speaker was

not a speaker.—New York Advertiser.

The "letter that never came" is not in

it by the side of the "speech that was

never made," as rendered by Speaker Crisp

at the Reform Club dinner Saturday night.

—Philadelphia Press.

The poor fellow put his foot in it, how-

ever, in laboring hard in preparing a speech

and giving a copy of it to the Associated

Press before being invited to say anything.

—Toledo Commercial.

Seldom has a grosser insult in the form

of a "put-up job" ever been offered to a

public man, and never to a man of Mr.

Crisp's high standing and honorable re-

pute.—Washington Post.

The episode was unfortunate. It was ill-

advised on the part of the reformers so

called, but we may hope for the sake of

Democratic harmony and success that it

will soon be forgotten.—Chicago Times.

Mr. Crisp was entirely justified in the

belief that he would be asked to speak.

The failure to put him on his feet shows,

at least, that the New York Reform Club,

notwithstanding its eye-glasses and spec-

something worse than a discourtesy to add to the slight an invitation to other speakers was extended to him, and even invited him when he had no chance to reply.—New York World.

He was ignored in a public and evidently intentional manner. It would be astonishing if he did not resent it. The behavior of those ex-mugwumps who gave the banquet shows that they ceased to be gentlemen when they ceased to be Republicans, and that the first thing they should do in beginning their reform labors is to mend their own manners.—Chicago Tribune.

It now seems likely that once again "the story which the builders reject" will be the head of the corner. In the ordinary course of events the mugwump would be forgotten almost as soon as spoken, as transient as a bird of passage. But the Chicago speech, if it is said to be likely to be memorable.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The marked discourtesy shown Speaker Crisp can only be considered as a formal notice that no man who owes his prominence to the friendship of Mr. Hill or Mr. Gorman can expect any favors at the hands of Mr. Cleveland, and that the influence of the Cleveland administration will be thrown vigorously against the reelection of Mr. Crisp as Speaker.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The New York Reform Club is an association of mugwumps and Democrats which supported Mr. Cleveland's candidacy for President both before and after the Chicago convention. Its members would indignantly resent any insinuation that it was a Democratic club. They owe allegiance to no party, but, on the contrary, boast of their political independence.—Chicago Herald.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is given out upon the authority of Mr. Henry Villard that Prince Bismarck is interested to the amount of about \$5,000 in Milwaukee street-railroad property.

There is a shepherd in Monro, Hungary, who is 106 years old, and still attends to his flock. His wife, who is the third partner of his joys and sorrows, is ninety-one.

CARLYLE once begged Tennyson to translate his poems. "He's a wonderful man for dovetailing words together," he afterwards in speaking regretfully of this "entreaty," "but Alfred wouldn't bite."

The clergyman who has continuously occupied one pulpit longer than any other divine in the world is the Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia. He is ninety, and for sixty-eight years he has been pastor of one church.

With subscriptions which aggregate \$40,000 at his command, Henry P. White, of Kansas City, Kan., a member of the Board of Trade, has bought 1,000 acres of land near that city, on which he proposes to colonize all the destitute negroes of the town into self-supporting villages.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, has headed a movement among the clergymen of that city to protest against Sunday funerals, on the grounds that the associations of the day suggest resurrection, not interment, and that undue labor should also be avoided as far as possible on the Lord's day.

A PRIVATE subscription has been opened for composer Balfe, who is a pauper and is obliged to enter a London refuge. His father left him a good estate. His sister Victoria died the wife of a Spanish Grande, Duke de Frias. It is a mystery how the son became a pauper and was deserted by his friends.

COUNT TOLSTOI has learned a little reason and justice, and has at last been persuaded to settle his estates on his wife and children. Up to this time he had absolutely refused to do this, contending that, as all land belonged to the public at large, the property ought to be divided among his poorer neighbors.

The Shah of Persia's ministers disavow all initiative, and tremble at any executive responsibility. Imperious, diligent and fairly just, the Shah is in his own person the arbiter of Persia's fortunes. All policy emanates from him. He supervises every department with curious interest, and he is constantly approached and his attention both to foreign and domestic politics is constant and unremitting.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY sent Kipling a copy of his volume, "Children's Verses." Kipling thanked him in rhyme, and here is one stanza of his reply, a truly poetic and tender thing:

Your trail lies to the westward,
Mine back to mine own fold—
There is water between our lodges—
I have not seen your face;
But I have read your verses
And I can guess the rest.
For in the hearts of children
There is no east or west.

"Reform" Democracy's Bad Break.

Washington Post.

What must have been the President-elect's feelings when Mr. F. Ellery Anderson took the floor and proposed a course and brutal manner to mimic Mr. Cockran? What were the distinguished guests' thoughts when that notorious politician, street-walker, Carl Schurz, heaped abuse upon the heads of the men who made his election possible? How did he manage to contain his indignation when others laughed at his feet and stomped on the recent victory as a personal compliment to Grover Cleveland and thus attempted to rob the great Democratic party of its laurels that properly belong to it? How it must have grated on Mr. Cleveland's ears when he recalled that some of the very men engaged in this remarkable performance intrigued to bring about his defeat in Chicago. But Mr. Cleveland was a guest and he could do nothing but maintain a silence and await the end of the miserable business.

However, there was an oasis in this desert of mugwump mendacity. Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, possessed the good sense and the nerve to stand in the midst of all this hypocrisy and cant and to give expression to some true Democratic doctrine. It was undoubtedly a great relief to the audience to hear a man who, in words, but of course, they did not eliminate the insult heaped upon the President-elect by the Reform Club.

Why They Kick About Pensions.

New York Advertiser.

One explanation of the reason why the Calhounians are so eager to cut down the pensions may be found in the fact that there are \$100,000,000 of claims against the government from Southern Democrats who did not bear arms during the war. The Democrats of the present House propose to pay \$70,000,000 of these claims at the last session. If they have control of the next Congress, with Cleveland in the White House, they will withhold the money, and through without delay. These claims must not be confused with the \$700,000,000 for slaves and other property of armed rebels. Of course, the \$700,000,000 cannot be paid if the pension payments are kept up. Therefore, the pensioners must get ready to go.

Keeps a Kansas Dive.

Kansas City Journal.

Something is known of Mrs. Lense's husband at last. The information comes from Enid, Okla., and therefore is authentic. Mr. Lense's initials are C. H. He keeps a Wichita drug store, and under his experienced care prescriptions are skillfully compounded. Mr. Lense is thus self-supporting and but a slight burden upon his distinguished wife. The children are old enough to wait on themselves, so that very little of their father's time is now taken up with household duties. As soon as Mrs. Lense is elected Senator, the pictures of the husband and children, with a few descriptive sketches, will be printed in the papers.

Not the Only One Hoodwinked.

New York Advertiser.

Boatmen of Louisiana, wants an extra session of Congress. They say if our campaign was not a fraud an extra session must be called. Boatmen is right. If the tariff and the revenue bill should be ripped to pieces at once.

True Democracy.

Philadelphia Inquirer.